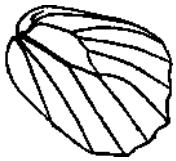
margin of the fore wing is either rounded or slightly excavated. The palpi are long and narrow, thickly clothed with hairs below; the antennae are moderately long, gradually thickening toward the tip, without a well-marked club; the fore legs in both sexes greatly atrophied.



Egg.—Flattened spheroidal, broadly truncated at the base, the surface smooth.

Caterpillar.—*Body long, slender, tapering from the middle; the head cleft, each half being produced upward as a conical horn; the anal segment provided with a pair of horns similar to those of the head, produced longitudinally backward.*

FIG. 114.—Neuration of the genus Zfcjts. (After Scudder.)

Chrysalis.—Strongly convex dorsally, concave ventrally, with a stout tubercular eminence on the thorax, without any other projecting tubercles or eminences; light green in color.

This genus is large, and is well represented in Asia and the Jndo-Malayan region. I cannot see any good ground for generically separating the two species found in North America from their congeners of Asiatic countries, as has been done by some writers.

(1) Debis portlandia, Plate XVIII, Fig. 20, *$* ; Plate III, Fig. 16, *larva;* Plate IV, Fig. 6, *chrysalis* (The Pearly Eye).

Butterfly.— The butterfly, the male of which is well depicted as to its upper side on the plate, does not differ greatly in the sexes. The hind wings on the under side are marked with a series of beautiful ocelli. In the North the insect is single-brooded ; in the region of West Virginia and southward it is double-brooded. Expanse, 1.75-2.00 inches.

Early Stages.—The illustrations give a good idea of the mature larva and the chrysalis. The caterpillar, like most of the *Satyrince,* feeds upon grasses.

The range of this pretty insect is extensive, it being found from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico, and westward to

the Rocky Mountains.

(2) Debis creola, Skinner, Plate XVIII, Fig. 18, ♂; Fig. 19, ♀ (The Creole).

Butterfly.—Easily distinguished from the preceding species by the elongated patches of dark raised scales upon the fore wings,